

The Study of Adolescents Worries and Wishes in the North of Fars Province

Siamak Khodarahimi^{} Eghlid Islamic Azad University Ali Rahimi^{**} Young Researchers Club
Rahman Rahimian^{***} Islamic Azad University Zahra Khodabande^{****} Bavanat Payam-Noor University*

Abstract: The worries & wishes of 14 –19 years-old adolescents of Abadeh, Bavanat & Khorambid cities in the north of Fars province are investigated in this research. The wishes & worries are measured by wishes measurement scale (WMS) and Ahwaz worry inventory (AWI) respectively. The Ss consisted of 300 Adolescents (150 girls & 150 Boys) that selected by ratio sampling method. The most important results of project are as following : (1) there are significant positive correlations between wishes & worries. (2) Girls in comparison with boys have been significantly higher on emotional-psychological and moral–philosophical wishes. Further more, they haven't been different on somatic- physical & social – familial wishes. (3) In self -esteem, vocational, other relations, insecurity, detail problems worries and AWI, girls have been significantly worrier than boys. While in cognitive & future worry factors their situation have not been different. (4). According to the influence of gender on adolescents, worries and wishes for prompting of their mental health should be used in different ways.

Key words: adolescents' wishes Wishes Measurement Scale (WMS)
Ahwaz Worry Inventory (AWI) Fars province

1. Introduction

Adolescence is one of the most important period in the whole life .It accompanies with cognitive, emotional, behavioral, cultural and physical fluctuations. In cognitive dimension, worries and wishes are important in adolescents because of their effects on adolescents' adjustment function. Shoaeri-Nejad (1985) believed that wishes are conscious or unconscious desires for obtaining of desired objects. Wishes might be converted to wish fulfillment thoughts. Contemporize theories of wishes including need theory, holistic–dynamic theory and human resource theory. According to need theory, Maslow (1970) defined physiological, security, belongingness, esteem and actualization needs. Furthermore, Murray (1962) investigated inferiority, superiority, attachment, aggression, autonomy, interaction, self–defense, obedience, conformity, self-exhibition, avoidance from lie, avoidance from blame, inability, discipline and order, play, rejection, sensory hedonism, affiliation, help taking and identification needs in human beings. Love, service, goods, money, information and status are categories of human needs in human resource theory. Stangel (1989) believed that emotional-cognitive and

^{*} Siamak Khodarahimi (1964-), Iranian, Ph.D. of clinical psychology from Atlantic International University in USA, faculty staff member and vice-president for research in Eghlid Azad University in Iran, member of Iranian Psychological Association (IPA), 17 years' experiences in individual, familial and group therapy in both adults and children; Research Field: clinical psychology; Tel: +98-917-152-9587; Email: Khodarahimi@yahoo.com

^{**} Ali Rahimi, member of Young Researchers Club

^{***} Rahman Rahimian, student of Islamic Azad University

^{****} Zahra Khodabandeh, B.A. in Psychology from Bavanat Payam-Noor University

motivational processes influence human needs. According to the theories above, adolescents' wishes are reflection of their developmental needs and quality of environment responsiveness to them. Therefore, wishes indicate developmental demands, complexes and fixations in earlier stages. Ganji (1989) believed that human development include physical, cognitive and psychosocial backgrounds. According to these foundations, adolescent wishes are divided into somatic - physical, emotional - psychological, social-familial and moral – philosophical dimensions.

Furthermore, source of worries related to frustration in satisfaction of adolescents wishes. Borkovec et al (1983) believed that worries are part of threat perception system in human being for reviewing; informing and searching about threaten data. In addition, they believed worries related to appraisal and problem control. Mathews (1990) believed that worries are unsuccessful attempt for problem-solving accompanied by mental rehearsal of threaten events. In his viewpoint, worries are emotion-focused rather than problem-focused. Shoaeri-Nejad (1985) believed that worries are unreal and persistent fear about probability of threats at present and in future. Tallis(1990) designed two types of worries: catastrophic and confused. The first related to frustration in adaptive problem-solving stages and the second related with inability in decision-making. Processing model, cognitive control arousal and worry function are contemporary prominent theories of worries. In processing model, Borkovec et al (1983) emphasized on significance of cognitive learning and memorial mechanism in emergence of worries. In cognitive control arousal theory, Barlow (1988) insisted on significance of ambiguity, negative feelings, internal self-ratings and fear cognitive schema in development of worries. Finally, Tallis and Eysenck (1994) offered three functions for worries in worry function theory. According to them, these include: Alarm, prompt and preparation functions. With regard to significance of worries and wishes on adolescents' mental health, the present article investigated the worries and wishes of adolescents in the north of Fars province in Iran. Goals of study are of relationships between worries and wishes, the effects of gender and exploring demographic variables on the phenomena among adolescents as a new paradigm in Iran.

2. Research Method

2.1 Research Design: Research design is survey paradigm. The paradigm is fitness for investigation of relationships between worries and wishes and roles of demographic factors on the phenomena such as gender, location city, ethnicity etc.

2.2 Population and Sample: Population includes 14-19 years-old adolescents in Abadeh, Bavanat and Khorambid cities in the north of Fars province. The Ss of study are 300 adolescents (150 girls & 150 boys) that selected by ratio random sampling method in each city. With regard to insignificant statistical differences among adolescents population in each city, 110 persons (50 boys & 60 girls) are selected from each town. Age range is 14-19 years-old with $\bar{x}=16.20$ and $STD=1.20$ respectively.

2.3 Instruments: Instruments used for data gathering in this project include demographic data form, Ahwaz Worry Inventory (AWI) and Wishes Measurement Scale (WMS). Demographic data form is a 16-item inventory developed by author. AWI is invented by Taghvaei (1997) and consisted of 20 items. AWI have a total scale and 9 subscales. AWI subscales include: economic worry, self-esteem worry, future worry, vocational worry, worry about relations with others, cognitive worry, worry from insecurity and worry about detail problems. According to Taghvaei (1997), AWI correlated with somatic complaints subscale of CCL-90 and Emotional Control Questionnaire (ECQ), which shows its construct validity. AWI reliability by test-retest method is $r=.171$ (Taghvaei, 1997). WMS is developed by Mohammadi (2002). WMS is consisted of a total scale and four subscales.

WMS subscales include: somatic–physical wishes, social–familial wishes, emotional–psychological wishes and moral–philosophical wishes. WMS consisted of 36 items. WMS validity measured by Edwards Personal Preferences Checklist (EPPC) is $r=.175$. WMS reliability by test–retest method is $r=.81$. (Mohammadi, 2002).

2.4 Administration: After training sessions for administrative group and modification of instruments in pilot study, the Ss are defined by random sampling. Then with supervision of administrative group, demographic data form, AWI and WMS is completed by adolescents in each city at one day.

2.5 Statistical Methods: Gathered data is encoded and analyzed by SPSS9.8 software on PC. Acceptable alpha level for confirming or rejecting of research hypotheses is $P\leq.05$. Most important statistical methods are Pearson correlation coefficients–test for independent groups, one–way analysis of variance and Duncan test for following of significant differences between groups n ANOVA.

3. Results

The first hypothesis was the study of relationships between worries and wishes among adolescents. This hypothesis was analyzed by Pearson correlation coefficients and its results were shown in table 1.

Table 1. Worries and Wishes Correlation Coefficients

Factors	Somatic-Physical. W	Social familial	Emotional-psychological	Moral philosophical W	WMS
Economic worry	$r=0.358$ ($P=0.0001$)	$r=0.161$ ($P=0.005$)	$r=0.166$ ($P=0.004$)	$r=0.079$ ($P=0.172$)	$r=0.217$ ($P=0.0001$)
Self-esteem worry	$r=0.258$ ($P=0.001$)	$r=0.259$ ($P=0.0001$)	$r=0.242$ ($P=0.0001$)	$r=0.209$ ($P=0.0001$)	$r=0.253$ ($P=0.0001$)
Future worry	$r=0.219$ ($P=0.0001$)	$r=0.180$ ($P=0.0002$)	$r=0.250$ $P=(0.0001)$	$r=0.098$ ($P=0.090$)	$r=0.228$ ($P=0.0001$)
Vocational worry	$r=0.118$ ($P=0.041$)	$r=0.102$ ($P=0.049$)	$R=0.123$ ($P=0.034$)	$r=0.023$ ($P=0.691$)	$r=0.109$ ($P=0.050$)
Others relations worry	$r=0.144$ ($P=0.013$)	$r=0.131$ ($P=0.024$)	$r=0.206$ ($P=0.0001$)	$r=0.079$ ($P=0.179$)	$r=0.174$ $P=0.0001$)
Insecurity worry	$r=0.110$ ($P=0.040$)	$r=0.115$ ($P=0.046$)	$r=0.134$ ($P=0.020$)	$r=0.111$ ($P=0.040$)	$r=0.135$ ($P=0.019$)
Detail problems worry	$r=0.132$ ($P=0.022$)	$R=0.264$ ($P=0.0001$)	$r=0.312$ ($P=0.0001$)	$r=0.183$ ($P=0.001$)	$r=0.287$ ($P=0.0001$)
AWI	$r=0.295$ ($P=0.0001$)	$R=0.295$ ($P=0.0001$)	$r=0.344$ ($P=0.0001$)	$r=0.186$ ($P=0.0001$)	$r=0.339$ ($P=0.0001$)

According to table 1 there are: (1) significant positive correlations among economic worry with somatic–physical, social–familial, emotional–psychological wishes and WMS. (2) self–esteem worries, security worries, detail problems worries and AWI are positively correlated with WMS and its factors. (3) there are significant positive correlation between others relation worries and vocational worries with somatic–physical, emotional–psychological wishes & WMS.

The second hypothesis was comparison of worries between girls & boys adolescents. This hypothesis was analyzed by independent t–test in 150 girls & 147 boys and its results were shown on table 2.

Table 2. Comparison of Worries among Adolescent Girls & Boys

Factors	Groups	\bar{X}	Sd	t	df	P
Economic worries	F	5.51	2.73	0.48	295	.962
	M	5.50	3.28			
Self- esteem worries	F	7.78	2.63	3.906	295	.0001
	M	6.25	3.99			
Future worries	F	5.13	2.22	4.010	295	.0001

	M	4.10	2.19			
Vocational worries	F	1.47	1.17	1.330	295	.185
	M	1.29	1.09			
Worries from others relations	F	3.15	1.90	4.3/3	295	.001
	M	2.25	1.70			
Cognitive worries	F	4.32	2.61	3.361	295	.297
	M	3.35	2.37			
Insecurity worries	F	1.03	1.05	1.044	295	.001
	M	0.90	0.96			
Detail problems worries	F	3.55	1.75	3.309	295	.0001
	M	2.89	1.66			
AWI	F	31.93	10.92	4.240	295	.001
	M	26.541	11.01			

As table 2 shows girls are significantly worrier than boys on self–esteem worries, future worries, and worries from other relations, insecurity worries and AWI.

The third hypothesis was comparison of girl & boy adolescents’ wishes. This hypothesis was analyzed by independent t–test for 150 girls & 147 boys and its results were shown on table 3.

Table 3. Comparison of Wishes among Adolescent Girls and Boys

Factors	Groups	\bar{X}	Sd	t	df	P
Somatic –physical wishes	F	13.78	3.56	-0.657	295	0.511
	M	14.05	3.64			
Social-familial wishes	F	17.95	4.05	1.657	295	0.099
	M	17.05	5.17			
Emotional- psychological wishes	F	22.02	5.33	2.914	295	0.004
	M	20.13	5.84			
Moral– philosophical wishes	F	24.25	5.26	1.998	295	0.047
	M	22.88	6.49			
WMS	F	78.00	13.86	2.115	295	0.035
	M	74.12	17.55			

According to table 3, girls are more wish–oriented than boys in emotional–psychological wishes, moral–philosophical wishes and WMS.

The fourth hypothesis was comparison of adolescents’ Worries in Abadeh, Bavanat and Khorambid cities. This hypothesis was analyzed by one–way ANOVA for 300 Ss (50 girls & 50 boys in each city) and its results were shown in table 4.

Table 4. One–way ANOVA for Worries of Adolescents in Abadeh, Bavanat & Khorambid Cities

Factor	F	P
Economic worries	0.529	0.590
Self – esteem worries	2.193	0.113
Future worries	2.107	0.123
Vocational worries	1.459	0.234
Worries from others relations	0.430	0.958
Cognitive worries	2.508	0.830
Insecurity worries	0.645	0.525
Detail problems worries	0.257	0.773
AWI	0.483	0.618

According to table 4, there weren’t significant differences between worries of adolescents in above cities.

The fifth hypothesis was comparison of adolescents’ wishes in Abadeh, Bavanat & Khorambid cities. This hypothesis was analyzed by one–way ANOVA for 300 Ss (50 girls & 50 boys from each city) and its results were shown in table 5.

Table 5. One-way ANOVA for Wishes of Adolescents in Abadeh, Bavanat & Khorambid Cities

Factor	F	P
Somatic- physical wishes	3.159	0.044
Social –familial wishes	0.631	0.939
Emotional- psychological wishes	0.551	0.946
Moral –philosophical wishes	0.539	0.584
WMS	0.160	0.852

According to table 5, Abadehian, Bavanatian & Khorambian adolescents weren't significantly different on social–familial wishes, emotional–psychological wishes, moral–philosophical wishes and WMS. But they were different on somatic–physical wishes. Following of their differences by Duncan test shown that Khorambid adolescents (N=100, \bar{x} =18.24, SD=3.21) had more somatic-physical wishes than Bavanat (N=100, \bar{x} =8.24, SD= 3.21) and Abadeh (N=100, \bar{x} =12.99, SD=3.73) adolescents.

Furthermore, we investigated the roles of ethnicity (Fars, Lor, Turk, Arabs), house situation (private, organization), parent's education and family income on adolescents' wishes and worries but these variables weren't effective on these phenomenon.

4. Discussion

Present study has shown the positive significant correlation between adolescents' worries and wishes. This is consistent with Harley (1991). He showed that wishes were reflection of needs and related with worries by condition. Logical analysis anticipated that needs satisfaction reduces worries and vise versa. Therefore, Stangel (1993) stated the dissatisfaction of wishes might result in worries emergence. With regard to the influences of gender on adolescents' wishes and worries in this research and higher rates of wishes and worries among girls, it could be said that gender-linked communication skills are effective on these phenomena. These findings are congruent with previous results (Tannen, 1990; Gray, 1993; Bois Reymond, Guit, Peters et al, 1994; Taghvaei, 1997; lasarus & folkman, 1994; Gross& Eifort, 1995). Finally, adolescents' location or city weren't effective on their worries that are consistent with reported studies (i.e. Tallis et al, 1992; Beck et al, 1989). Furthermore, it was effective on adolescents' somatic-physical wishes that are inconsistent with Gordon& Troop (2000) findings. In conclusion, the findings of this research were supported from the influences of social–cultural backgrounds on adolescents' wishes and worries in the north of Fars province. It should be focused by clinicians in school and adolescents consulting centers that girls are more vulnerable to worries and wishes than boys.

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